

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

"Let Us Alone."

This *non-magister* doctrine of Secession is honest, and the rattlesnake is a fit emblem of the doctrine. The serpent goes wherever it pleases, basks in the sun upon the path where all must pass, and only gives its tempting warning if any one seeks to go near, to indicate that it wants to be let alone.

There is an old promise that man's heel should bruise the serpent's head, and in a good old orthodox way, man has been performing that very commendable feat, and considering that he did right, and not withstanding the "let us alone" threat of Secession, we feel that it is right, as far as possible, to subject the head of the serpent Secession to the same punishment.

A plea to be let alone should be justified by proof that the party making it has done nothing to demand interference. It is pretty clear doctrine that if an individual is doing wrong, he cannot plead to be let alone when he is stopped, and it is an old saying:

"No roose are felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

What has Secession done, and what is it doing? We might pass over the seizure of forts and arsenals, the firing on Sumpter, and try them by their own test of States' Rights.

Missouri has voted for the Union; is a Union State, as far as the popular will is concerned. She has never, by any legislative enactment, nor even by the voice of her fugitive Governor, nor in any manner that had the slightest color or pretense of authority, declared her wish to go into the Southern Confederacy. Yet the President of all Secessionism, in a formal proclamation, declares Missouri to be a part of the Southern Confederacy. Must the coil of the serpent be passed around Missouri, and because the hiss and rattle of "let us alone" is heard, must she be given up to Secession, and her people oppressed and down trodden? The policy may sound very peaceful, and, as a catch-word, it sounds well, but would it be just to the Union men of Missouri, while Arkansas and Louisiana are pouring in troops by the thousands against them, to let them alone?

Another indication of the modesty of Secessionism is the last military order in which Delaware and Maryland are included in one department. Of course what a military department is, is known well-enough, and we must expect hostile armies to invade them as soon as they are prepared. Doubtless there is an earnest desire, on the part of Jeff. Davis & Co., not to be interfered with in this gentle pastime and pleasing excursion, and the coiled snake, and "don't tread on me," will be sent forward at the head of the invaders. We suppose this will hardly be allowed, and that the Federal armies will coerce them out of those States.

Washington is now besieged on one side. The lines of the Confederate armies, drawn by able Generals, are rapidly closing up, until they are so near it can be seen when dress parade is going on in their camps. The object is the seizure of the Federal Capitol and all the archives of the Government. We have no doubt they desire to be let alone in this. They do not wish, in any way, to be interfered with while they pursue the peaceful plan of sacking the city.

In Kentucky they are inspired with a like spirit. They burn bridges, kidnap citizens, steal the State guns, pleading all the while for peace. They have a most earnest desire to be let alone, and like their favorite reptile, spring the rattle of "let us alone," if any one attempts to interfere.

There are many of them, we are glad to say, who entirely disapprove of this, but the misfortune is, that the leaders and promoters of the party, and their presses, rather excuse and approve of it.

Ought they to be let alone? To that portion of them who sincerely desire peace, we put the question: Can they be let alone, and any peace be obtained?

Carolina writes to the Courier to say that Cape Hatteras, recently taken by the United States Navy, is of "no military importance whatever." That word from Capt. Carolina, is a great relief, and its being of no military importance, accounts at once for the unconditional surrender of twenty-five pieces of cannon and 616 men, which had been put to guard it. The Southern Confederacy is not, perhaps, in the habit of putting such a strong force in an unimportant place; but Captain Carolina knows best.

The Southern Army.

Mr. J. Goldman, of New Orleans, called in our office on Monday, to give us some information in relation to the manner in which the Confederate armies are filled up. He brings satisfactory letters showing that he is reliable and confirming the facts he narrates. He voted for Mr. Douglas in the late Presidential election. On the 22d day of May last he was arrested, and presented before the Mayor of New Orleans as a Unionist, or Abolitionist. The Mayor told him that if he would enlist in the Confederate army, or would raise a company, and name it after him, that he would be freed from the charge. Mr. Goldman, knowing the peril in which he was involved, accepted the proposition, and raised a company, named the "Monroe" Guards, after the Mayor. The company raised, at a considerable expense, Captain Goldman found himself unable to clothe them. The Confederate Government, or the Southern States, never do this, as is customary with our Government or States; it must be done, if at all, by private subscription. In this emergency, unable to clothe or purchase shoes for his men, by advice he changed the name of his company to the Black Rifles, after Mr. Black, of New Orleans.

A few days after, the Mayor, having heard of this, brought up the old charge of his being a Unionist. Captain Goldman paid little attention to this until, on starting to the camp one day, he was advised by his brother that fifteen or twenty men had been sent to waylay him, and was also advised by him to escape, if possible, to the Union States. After various chances he reached this city some two weeks ago.

Mr. Goldman was in the dry goods business, a Poland by birth, and his company was attached to General Tooman's Polish Brigade. General Tooman, it will be remembered, was the teacher of foreign languages in the old Louisville College.

The accounts given of the manner in which enlistments are made is absolutely shocking. Men are made drunk, knocked down, and confined in the cotton presses under guards of sentries until they consent to enlist. They are removed to camp, and then watched and guarded with scrupulous attention. As an instance, the first regiment of Tooman's brigade, under command of Col. Suldkofski, contained a number of Irish. They were ill clad and ill fed, picked up in the manner referred to. They were ordered to Virginia about four weeks ago. For several days before their departure two companies of them were strictly guarded by men from the second regiment to prevent them from deserting.

At Grand Junction, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston road, there was no food for the regiment, and all the provision houses were shut up. The starving soldiers assailed the hotel, and some twenty were shot down before the riot was suppressed. Numbers escaped in the confusion.

All that is necessary to force men to enlist is to charge them with being "Union men," and requiring them to join the Confederate army or be mobbed and murdered. A systematized course of plunder is carried on by taking petitions to the different wealthy men in New Orleans, requiring them to contribute to the Confederate army under threats of confiscation and mob. There is no security of life, and no freedom of speech. This system of impressing foreigners is carried on almost without limit. The British Consul interfered once, and but once, notwithstanding the repeated demands for relief. The presence of Russell, of the London Times, is supposed to have caused this. As to the other foreign Consuls, not one of them has done anything, but, on the contrary, all contribute money and encouragement to induce enlistments, and refuse protection to their countrymen. In short, it is such a picture of mobocracy in its most degraded and reckless sense, as would make any one shudder to contemplate. And that, be it borne in mind, is in the freest city of the Southern Confederacy, where the Union feeling was the strongest. The property holders in New Orleans, Capt. Goldman informs us, and all of the respectable portion of the people, are in favor of the Union, but, for reasons already given, dare not speak out. A word out of the way, and life and property would be sacrificed upon the altar of that government at Richmond which, claiming to be in perfect freedom, enlists its armies by impressment, and gets its revenue by the irresistible authority of mobs.

We cannot cross into the "sacred soil" of Tennessee, but we feel assured that demagogues are uttering the same threats there as here—that the same endeavor to provoke a collision between the two States is to be found there as here. We hope that our own citizens will pay little attention to incendiary politicians who seek to inflame them against their sister State, and remember that the right way to honor Tennessee is to despise those who hold her up to us as a threat.

We hope our members of the Legislature will wear their old pantaloons. They are expected to be sent to Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to beg him, on their knees, not to disturb the State neutrality, and we would not like men from the land of Clay to come back from Tennessee with the land of Secession mud on their best pantaloons.

A picket guard, at Ossage Bridge, Mo., was approached by a man, the other day, saying he was a friend and had a pass. The picket turned and called to the officer of the guard, when the stranger shot him through the head and died.

Such outrages are not infrequent in the history of the present rebellion. We have yet to hear of any such outrage being perpetrated by Union men. They are loyal to the country, true to the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the rights of the people. Hence, they do not resist the authorities, burn bridges, tear up railroads, fire into steamboats, and, above all, do not approach men under the guise of friendship to poison or shoot them. This damnable mode of warfare is confined to the advocates of Secession. It is one thing to take the field openly in defense of a cause, and another to deliberately plan the murder of an adversary. Whether in war or peace, such conduct is equally reprehensible. It shows the ruffian and the coward. It shows the lack of patriotism as a guide to their conduct. It shows the lawlessness of the nature of the rebellion. Such conduct will not be approved of by God or man, and the retribution must come to the author of such deeds, and the sooner the better. We trust that men who deliberately compass the death of a fellow man by such means may forfeit their lives as a penalty. For such we have no sympathy, no word of commiseration.

A gentleman called in our office yesterday, to give us another instance of mobs and mob law on our railroads. He is a resident of one of the Southern counties, but was accidentally at the Nashville Railroad Depot when the train arrived Tuesday evening. He took a hack, and three persons, one from Marion county, and two others who had just come from the Southern Confederacy, regaled one another with the exploits that were performed on the Nashville road that day. There were but few Union men on the train, and an immense mob of Secessionists, and they said the latter insulted and attacked Union men, and drove them off the cars between stations; ten or twelve attacking one man at a time, and offering insults as gross as they were cowardly. Among others, these scoundrels announced with exultation that the member of the Legislature from Butler county had been driven from the train. We do not know what credibility is to be attached to the statements of these rowdies, but they were made boldly and openly.

The State Legislature will itself inquire into these measures, and adopt a course wiser than any newspaper could suggest. Some necessary step should be taken for the protection of the Nashville Railroad and the lives of the passengers, or the road should be discontinued. It is high time something positive should be done. The seizure of Hobitzell, and other acts of a similar character, warn us that it is absolutely necessary.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The telegraphic dispatches announce the death of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, but when we reflect that those blood-thirsty wretches have once before laid the Hon. Alex. Stephens in the cold, cold ground, and performed other feats of a like character in the present war, we are disinclined to believe it. It was rumored that our neighbor of the Courier had other intelligence confirming this, but that, too, we suppose to be unreliable.

The death of Davis would be a grave and serious loss to the Confederates at this time, not that he is superior or even equal to Vice President Stephens, but because the Southerners look to him almost altogether. He holds the threads that bind them, and his hold once loosened, they might fall to pieces.

Jesse D. Bright will have to choose some other master, if, as the telegraph announces, "His Excellency Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy," is dead.

He will not be slow to do it. The moment he finds a Southern monarchy established under "any other man," Jesse will apply for first place as King's fool, and he is eminently endowed by nature and education to fill it.

This is a practical illustration of the policy of the Administration. All power is to be vested in military commanders, and justice is to be meted out only by irresponsible courts martial.—*Courier*.

The practical illustration of the policy of your Southern Confederacy is that "all power is vested" in mob, and injustice is meted out by irresponsible Judge Lynches.

Bob Ford, ex-Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, is said to have offered one thousand dollars for Hobitzell. There was still greater speculation in the transaction than that. Bob would have divided the money with the capturer, provided the latter found the cash.

The *Courier* has an "overwhelmingly crushing" article from Judge Nicholas, which, perhaps, the editor has read. We expected something crushing from the Judge, as he is rather a heavy writer.

We wonder if Lincoln's early experience in rail-splitting has anything to do with the reckless manner in which he handles the *habeas corpus* axe.

Civilized Warfare.

These two words may seem almost opposed to each other; but civilization has had some influence even on war. The savage tortures his enemy, scalps him, eats him, and kills his wife and children. But among civilized nations the warrior does not live on the flesh of his enemies, as the commissary's accounts abundantly show; nor does he adorn his person with strings of scalps, nor murder women and children without disapprobation. War has even its virtues, not reckoning personal courage, which is by no means the highest. The true soldier is merciful and generous, frank and truthful, courteous to all, and prompt to acknowledge the merits even of an enemy. In short, there is no occasion why every soldier may not be in his sphere a Chevalier Bayard, "without fear and without reproach." A "rowdy" cannot be a good soldier; the "rowdies" failed in the time of trial in the battle of Manassas. When we read accounts of generous conduct in times of war, every one feels a thrill of pleasure, no matter on what side his sympathies may be enlisted. Man may be kind-hearted and even polite without being the less brave. "The bravest are the tenderest." It is related that when some of the English soldiers met the French Guards in the battle of Fontenoy, the English cried out, "Gentlemen of the Guards, fire!" The Frenchman replied, "The French Guards never fire first." French politeness conquered, and the English were obliged to fire first. History, though urged thereto by the most weighty considerations, has never furnished the documents for establishing the truth of this story; and we are inclined to think that it is not necessary to carry politeness quite so far. But the combats may extend to each other many courtesies. In the battle of Talavera, the combat was suspended during the extreme heat of the day. "The troops on either party," says Alison, "overcome by thirst, straggled down in great numbers to the streamlet which ran in the bottom of the ravine which separated the two armies. Not a shot was fired, not a drum was beat; peaceably the foemen drank from the opposite banks of the same rill; and not unfrequently the hands which had so recently before been dyed in mutual slaughter, were extended and shaken across the water, in token of their mutual admiration of the valor and constancy displayed on both sides." This was characteristic of the true soldier. When the Chevalier Bayard was taken prisoner in a valiant charge at Milan, so great was the admiration of his valor, that Lodovico Sforza ordered him to be dismissed without ransom, and with his horse and arms. When "grim-visaged war" thus smooths "his wrinkled front," he does not appear altogether hateful. Even under the trail of the serpent, bloom some flowers of Eden.

In the war which is now going on in our country, it is to be hoped the parties will not forget that we are supposed to belong to the civilized portion of mankind. The war should be carried on by the regular armies, and in a legitimate manner. No individual has a right to interfere in his private character. If any person wishes to defend his country, he must enlist in her armies. If one who is not a soldier kills any one of the opposite party, he is guilty of murder—just as much so, as if one not authorized should kill a criminal. "It seems," says Dr. Arnold, "one of the greatest improvements of the modern laws of war that regular armies are considered to be the only belligerents." This principle is not peculiar to modern warfare. Cicero informs us that a son of the elder Cato was once serving in the army of Popilius, and that after the commander had dismissed the legion to which Cato's son belonged, the young man wished to remain and fight. Cato wrote to Popilius that if he permitted his son to remain, he should make him take another military oath, inasmuch as he had been released from the former oath, denying that one who is not a soldier has a right to fight.

The same principle condemns all irregular guerrilla fighting. "The truth is," says Dr. Arnold, "that if war, carried on by regular armies, under the strictest discipline, is yet a great evil, an irregular partisan warfare is ten times more intolerable; it is, in fact, no other than to give a license to a whole population to commit all sorts of treachery, rapine, and cruelty without any restraint; letting loose a multitude of armed men, with none of the obedience and none of the honorable feelings of a soldier; cowardly, because they are undisciplined, and cruel, because they are cowardly."

It seems not too much to expect of the gentleman soldier that he shall not attempt to conquer the enemy by lying. A man may be deceived and tell what is not true; but there is a great difference between this and barefaced lying. We have already had lying more than sufficient for a war of ten years. We have had "booby and beauty" proclamations, stories about bayoneting wounded men and burning hospitals, and other things of the kind *ad nauseam*. A man who tells barefaced lies against his enemy is no soldier; he does not rely upon his fighting. Let us frown down all this kind of warfare as suitable only for blackguards. And let us refuse to believe such stories of one army or the other till we have proof positive. Neither should we attribute to a whole army the outrages committed by a few villains. Let us do each other justice,

and not strive to show that we are fighting against fiends from the lowest deep of hell. Let us conquer by fighting; or, if we lose the victory, let us not lose our manhood.

It were no great loss if we should get rid of the magnificent tone of some of our dispatches. What is the use of talking about "countless hosts," "regal array," and all these other things that belong to tales of genii and giants sixty feet high, more or less? Twenty or thirty thousand men do not form a "countless host" among nations who have even a moderate faith in arithmetic, and a "regal array" is supposed to include something more than a few epaulettes. Why, then, should we resort to these high-sounding phrases? What is the use of saying that at every step we feel our advanced head knock out a star in heaven? The probability is that people will not believe us. Bombastes Furioso and Captain Bobadil are not models for gentleman soldiers. A French officer in Lever's "Maurice Tiernay" gives Tiernay the skeleton of a report which he is to fill up. In this skeleton the word "Bom" frequently occurs, and Tiernay does not understand it. "As to the mysterious monosyllable," says the officer, "it is nothing more than an abbreviation for 'bombast,' which is always to be done to the taste of each particular commanding officer." The following is a specimen of the skeleton report: "First gun captured—Bom—bayonet charge—Bom, Bom—three guns taken—Bom, Bom, Bom." Did some of the officers in the present war ever serve under this Frenchman?

Nearly allied to this "Bom" is the free use which is made of the name of God in military dispatches and proclamations. This thing is too often done merely for effect; and it is a kind of blasphemy. A commander gains a battle, and to round off his report and make it sonorous, he intersperses it with the name of the Deity. Marlborough, in one of his dispatches, says: "Our success is, in a great measure, owing to the particular blessing of God and the unparalleled bravery of your troops." The awkward way in which he drags in the name of God shows that he did not feel what he said. Wellington's good sense and good taste made him avoid all such language.

The noble spirit of Brutus should animate every soldier:

"Let us be executioners, but not butchers, Calves. We stand up against the spirit of Caesar. And in the spirit of man there is no blood. Oh, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit, And not dismember Caesar! But, alas! Caesar's bleed for it! And gentle friends, Let's kill him boldly, but not wastefully!"

We publish elsewhere an address "to the Present and Past Grand Masters of all the Grand Lodges of Free-Masons in all the States," signed by the Past Grand Master, Charles G. Wintermuth, and others equally promoted by the Order, in the States of Ohio, Tennessee, and Massachusetts.

This call is directed to those who have been thus highly promoted by the craft, in "all the States;" this includes the Seceded States as well as those of the Union. Whether these gentlemen and brothers, thus assembled, can inaugurate that which may be the means of re-uniting a now distracted people, remains to be seen. The order embraces, within the limits of the country, over five hundred thousand men. This ancient Order has proclaimed perfect toleration in religion and politics throughout the world. If these men, assembling together to consult upon the good of the Order, and fraternizing from sections now at variance, accomplish no good to the country, they surely can do no harm. Then we ask that the members of the Order consider the suggestions contained in the address. The time named for the meeting is the third Monday in October, and our city as the place. We bid them all welcome.

How to make a Secessionist in Kentucky:

White Rags, 1 oz;
Tennessee Threats, 1 bbl;
"Our Rights," 1 pennyworth;
Whiskey, 1,000 drams;

To be taken principally in bar-rooms and coffee-houses.

Judge Buckner, of Lexington, recently elected Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, is a very able gentleman and an excellent parliamentarian. We are confident that under his direction business will proceed with swiftness and decision.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that petitions are in circulation in that city calling for the removal of pretty much every member of the Cabinet. Add the President's name to the list of Cabinet officers, and send the petition down this way.

The endeavor to hurry off Hobitzell to the Southern Confederacy to be murdered, under the subterfuge that he had cut down a corner tree, looks like treason to the Confederate States, embraces corner treason.

The weather has been warm and the streets dusty for the past few days. The first coming of autumn has given us no indication of its presence by "the weather we enjoy."

General Fremont begins the world by proclaiming all Secessionists' niggers free. General Fremont would do a great deal better by freeing the Secessionists themselves.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT DUBLIN, GRAVES COUNTY, KY.—William Shirfield, and a man by the name of Smith, violent Secessionists, backed by others who were concerned in the affair at Milburn, sometime ago, renewed their quarrel a few days since, with some Union men, at Dublin, Ky., by denouncing them as Abolitionists and d-d cowards. The threats made in the morning were renewed in the afternoon, when two brothers, by the name of Bailey, were pressed by Shirfield and Smith, and a encounter ensued in which the two latter were killed. The excitement became intense—Secessionists denouncing and threatening Union men throughout the country and swearing vengeance for the act. We understand that the two brothers, Bailey, escaped.

Masonic Circular.

To the Present and Past Grand Masters of all the Grand Lodges of Freemasons in all the States:

BROTHERS: The administration of the affairs of Freemasonry, within the territory which was but lately our happy and united country, has been committed to your hands by the suffrages of your brethren, because they thought you were wise, intelligent, just, honorable, and conservative men. The trusts committed to you were of high moment, and the positions occupied by you have been dignified and elevated. There is among you at least as much, and perhaps more, of the elements of justice, truth, charity, and conservatism, and I add patriotism, as can be found among a similar number of men in the whole world. There is also as much of intelligence, matured by age and tempered by the constant habit of cherishing kind and benevolent dispositions.

The Order over which you have presided, and are now presiding, numbering a half million of good men, has not merely tolerated, but proclaimed, perfect freedom of political and religious opinions; and among its votaries may be found all shades of sentiments, except such as are atheistical and libertine. As an organization they have never engaged in political or partisan warfare, but laying aside all conflicting sentiments on such questions, they have harmoniously united to cultivate the benign influences of relief, truth, brotherly love, and charity to all mankind. But they have so taught, fostered and cherished a strong, profound, and abiding patriotism as the duty and exalted privilege of every citizen. Holding the positions, then, which you do, when immense perils to honored institutions, to civil liberty, and to the hopes of progress among mankind are impending over us, you cannot, in view of your own tremendous responsibilities, resist the grand duty of making sincere and honest efforts to save a sinking country from the rock, ruin, and desolation, now not only threatening our own great and beloved land, but actually sweeping over it.

It must be evident, conspicuously so, to every observant and reflecting citizen, that the politicians, who claim to be our statesmen, both now and then, are bent upon ruin and dissolution. The positions taken by both parties are such that no adjustment between them can possibly occur. So far from it, the breaches are every day widening and deepening; and unless better dispositions shall shortly be manifested, every vestige of a hope of settlement, except in exterminating war, must be lost forever.

Can it be there is no balm for the bleeding wounds of our nation? Is there no hand to aid on the olive branch? No Saviour to still the troubled waters?

Silently, sorrowfully, and sadly I have been contemplating the heart-rending condition of the country, and have been casting about to find some body of men who might form a nucleus around which the peace-loving and peace-seeking conservatism of the nation might rally; and I have come to the conclusion that, if such a body of men exist in the whole land, you are that body of men. You are not politicians, but patriots, who love your country, its glory and prosperity, and embrace all the American people in the outstretched arms of an expansive love.

It will not be necessary or proper for you to form yourselves into a political party, or to seek political position or distinction, but simply as just, conservative, patriotic men, to meet and confer together in a becoming, compromising spirit, as an advisory assembly, with an anxious desire to rise above all sectional feelings, and view, from an elevated standpoint, the whole condition of affairs, and the whole issues before the country, and, if possible, devise some fair and just plan by which the discordant and belligerent interests, which are now in such fearful hostile array, may be assuaged into peace and adjustment. What the character of that plan should be, I will not anticipate in any way, but it seems to me, something better can be done than a resort to the horrible necessity of drenching the land in fraternal gore, and involving us all in universal bankruptcy of wealth, morals and religion for many years to come. Cool, calm, peaceful counsels, seem to me much better than the ardent conduct of a most sanguinary fratricidal strife.

I therefore appeal to you to meet here in Louisville, on neutral ground, on the third Monday in October next, where you will be hospitably entertained, and consult upon the most feasible plan of fraternal and honorable adjustment. And, if we shall be able to recommend some plan which will heal the wounds of the country, or make suggestions which may lead to such a result, we will have accomplished a good, far greater than any other which in life we will ever be able to accomplish. Let us come together from the East, West, North and South, in a spirit of enlarged and tender fraternity, as patriotic men, and, in the providence of God, we may be able to give out a lead which may redound to the salvation of our nation, or arrest the terrible national calamities now impending over us.

CHAS. G. WINTERMUTH, P. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

We heartily concur in the above suggestions, and in the appeal made. W. B. DODD, P. G. M. of Ohio; T. N. WISE, P. G. M. of Kentucky; H. T. WILSON, P. G. M. of Kentucky; THOS. R. AUSTIN, G. M. of Indiana; D. T. MONSIEUR, P. G. M. of Kentucky; B. R. YOUNG, P. G. M. of Kentucky; CHAS. TILDEN, P. G. M. of Ky.; JOSHUA B. FLINT, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; A. M. HUGHES, P. G. M. of Tennessee; C. A. FULLER, P. G. M. of Tennessee; THOMAS McCULLOCH, P. G. M. of Tennessee; THOS. W. WISDOM, D. P. G. M. of Tennessee.

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merchants is called to the special sale of L. Kahn & Co.'s this morning at ten o'clock when a superior lot of fall goods will be sold to the highest bidder.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred to the locomotive drawing the north-bound train over the Jersonville and Indianapolis Railroad yesterday morning, by which the engine was disabled and the train delayed.

Arrest.—Sheriff Davis, with Henc. Walker, Jim. Walker, and Jeff. Rogers in charge, went for Shelbyville yesterday, where the prisoner will be tried on a charge of the murder of

INCENDIARISM.—The barn of Hon. J. W. Finnel, at Canton, near Covington, Ky., was burned night before last and considerable property destroyed. Some hay was in an outhouse near by was cut in pieces. The whole is supposed to be the work of some malicious person.

and anxiety, when all the faculties, physical and mental, are keyed to the highest pitch of excitement, there is nothing more important to the general health than the use of good and nutritious food, rendered

palatable and savory by that best and purest of condiments, long known throughout the old and new world, "LEA & PERDUE'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE." A few drops of the genuine in soup, on hot or cold meat, game, fish, &c., imparts a delicious relief known only to those who use it. Many travelers consider it an indispensable safeguard against derangement incident to change of water, food, &c. It will do much to overcome bad or irregular cooking, and

under savory an otherwise unpalatable dish.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NORTH.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C Z Weber, of the "German Reformed Messenger," Chambersburg, Penn.:

A Benefactress.—There is a woman in the public eye whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humburg." But it is so

longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in the other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit, that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply. If there be “a calling,” there will be a coming. Nature and Human Government are

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives, but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse's "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—ought to be listened to. God speed her in her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effective

benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her
doting parents not excepted. Just open the
door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove
the American Florence Nightingale of the
nursery. . . Of this we are so sure, that you
will teach our "Susy" to say "A Blessing
Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive
and escape the gripping, colicking and teething
seige. We confirm every word set forth
in the Prospectus. It performs precisely
what it professes to perform, every part
it—nothing less. Away with your "Col-
dial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum"

and every other "Narcotic" by which the
 babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her
 "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething."
 If we had the power we would make her
 as she is, a physical savior to the Infants
 Race.

se431.

FEMALE ACADEMY
 -OF THE-
SURSLINES IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

ON CHANCERY STREET, NEAR SHELLEY.

THE BRANCHES TAUGHT IN THIS INSTITUTION ARE—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes; History, Ancient and Modern; Rhetoric and Composition; French, Italian, and Spanish; and the following Foreign Languages: Needle-Work; plain and fancy Marking; Lace and Bead-Work; Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colours; Crayon Drawing; Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

TERMS.

Board, Washing, Lodging, with Tuition in the branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, per session, in addition to the Tuition in French, Italian, Spanish, and Music on Piano with use of Instrument, £35 0 0

Tuition in French, 12 0 0

" Italian, 12 0 0

" Spanish, 12 0 0

Drawing and Painting, 5 0 0

1. To make a kinds of flowers, ten days..... 8
 2. To make a kinds of flowers, ten days..... 2

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS
 1. Pupils must be made sensible, intelligent, in all respects.
 2. No pupils will be received for a shorter term than one session.
 3. No deduction for absence except from sickness.
 4. Boarders must be furnished by parents with decent clothing, food, and fuel, and must pay pocket money in hand.
 5. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions, the first commencing the first of September and terminating the first of February; the second terminating the first of May. Pupils may be received at any time of the year; but they would find it greatly to their advantage to enter early in a session.
 6. In order to prevent all improper correspondence, the letters of the pupils will be subject to inspection.

enced. However, uniformity and good order require their attendance at morning and evening prayer and religious exercises on Sundays.

Day scholars of every size are received in the School. Terms for one session, \$10, in advance.

Business letters to be addressed to Rev. LEAND STREBER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street or to the Mother Superior, SALESIÉ BALTMEIER.

194 625

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN THIS INSTITUTE, as usual, on the first MONDAY of September.

Terms per Session of Ten Months:

Matriculation Fee	\$10.00
Board, Tuition, Washing, &c.....	100.00
Physician's Fee	4.00

owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be received invariably in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$20 if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the O'Neals.

and delivery THOS. O'NEAL, President

Democrat

OFFICIAL.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 29, 1861.

Present—President Shanks and all the members except Messrs. Terry, Trahan, and Gault.
The reading of the journal of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The resignation of Alderman Gault, member from the Eighth, was presented and referred to Committee on Elections and Bonds.

A petition was presented from Robert Seay, asking this Board to give him another trial, on the charge of his killing the man near Sprigg Garden, which was referred to Committee on Police.

A petition was presented from G. W. Meriwether, President of the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Road Co., together with a bill for repairs on same amounting to \$4,528.52, which was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

The quarterly report of the Market-master of Market-house No. 7, was presented and referred to Committee on Public Works.

A communication was read from Fink, Standish, & Co., stating that there was yet due Mike Patterson the sum of \$9.37, on account of grading Court-house yard, which was referred to Committee on Public Works.

A petition from F. Morse, asking for a reduction of the amount of his tax, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks, ending August 17, was ordered to be filed.

A petition was received from John Keegan asking that the sum of \$472 be refunded to him, he having expended same on contract for repairs of Wharf, the work on same having been suspended by the Council, which was referred to Committee on Finance.

The bill of W. Holman for \$6 for room rent at election was referred to Committee on Elections and Bonds.

The bill of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court for \$16.39, for fees, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Street Inspector's Report of the Eastern District, from 10th to 23d of August, amounting to \$209.56, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

The Street Inspector's report of the Western District from the 15th to the 28th of August, amounting to \$206.23, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

Sundry bids for work done on streets of the Eastern District, as per separate resolutions of the Council, were referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

The opinion of the Assistant City Attorney on the petition of Thos. McElvogue, R. M. Moore, and W. E. Jones was read and referred to the Committee on Police.

The bill of J. O. Salisbury for \$40.75 for a pump was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Jefferson offered a resolution ordering the Auditor and Treasurer to close the account of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tax for 1860, which was adopted.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims:
Hugh Irvine \$22.42, for lumber, &c.;
Street hands of the Eastern District \$372.25, from the 15th to the 28th of July, 1861;
Street hands of the Eastern District \$541.69, from the 25th of July to August 8th, 1861;
Street hands, for work in the Eastern District, sundry bills, \$311.11;
P. & M. Pfeiffer \$62.85, for repairing sundry intersections;
Kussling & Vogt \$78.20, city's portion for grading Burk street;
W. R. Gray \$97.60, on account of judgment against the city;
Street hands of the Western District \$510.85, from the 15th of July to August 1st, 1861;
Street hands of the Western District \$222, from the 1st to the 15th of August, 1861;
Thomas Williams & Co. \$36.22, for gas work at Court-house;
Thos. Williams & Co. \$8.15, for gas work in Market-house;

Henry Ryan \$76, for services as policeman;
Charles Glass \$76, for services as policeman;
Charles W. Field \$36, for buggy hire, &c.;
W. Holman \$6, for room rent at election;
L. Eismann \$15, for room rent at election;
Geo. Laville \$15, for room rent at election;
John Graham \$6, for room rent at election;
Mrs. Kate Eichhorn \$3, for room rent at election;

Hospital report for the month of July, \$935.44;
Out & Whipple \$175, bell frame for bell in Portland;
W. K. Thomas \$599, for salary as keeper of the jail to August 22d;
John Downing, Jr., \$3, bill for repairs to pavements in the Market-house;

Alex. Gilmore \$98.65, on account of judgment against the city;
B. F. Avery \$27, for room rent at election;
Jan. McDaniel \$23, for room rent at election;
John R. (hears) \$3, for room rent at election;
John Webster \$6, for room rent at election;

Alderman Osborne, from the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Common Council to repair Brook street, from College to Breckinridge street, which was adopted.

Alderman Speed, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council to repair that portion of the city lying on the north side of the cross-roads between Portland avenue and Bank street, which was adopted.

Alderman Speed, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council to repair the pump on the corner of Gravier and Front streets, which was adopted.

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Common Council requesting the Water Company to make the connections with the public cisterns, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the City Engineer to give the grade and line of High street, from Bridge to Fulton street, was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the Mayor to advertise for bids for the grading and paving of the intersections of Campbell and Chestnut, Campbell and Keller, and Franklin and Wenzel streets, was adopted.

The report of the keeper of the Almshouse for the month of July was received from the Common Council and referred to Committee on Almshouses.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to place two lamp posts on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Contracts from the Common Council executed by the following persons were severally approved, viz:
N. Kemp, grade and pave Campbell street, between Keller and Broadway;
N. Kemp, grade and pave Campbell street, between Preston and Keller;
P. & M. Pfeiffer, grade and pave Franklin st., from Wenzel to Buchanan;
H. Huestetter, grade and pave Campbell street, from Madison to Chestnut;
N. Kemp, grade and pave Rose Lane street, between Preston and Jackson;
John Brady, grade and pave side walks on Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth;

P. & M. Pfeiffer, grade and pave Franklin st., from Campbell to Wenzel;
Pres. Mann, grade and pave sidewalks north side College street, between Brook and Floyd streets.

A resolution from the Common Council raising a committee to examine what repairs are necessary on the ditch draining at Portland was adopted, and Mr. Baird was appointed on said committee.

A resolution from the Council directing the Mayor to have opened the sewer leading into Beargrass from Third street was adopted.

The report of the Quartermaster of the Home Guard on the amount of ammunition, &c., on hand and distributed, was read and referred to be filed.

Alderman Johnson moved that a committee be appointed, to be styled the "Committee on Contracts," which was carried, and the President of the Board was suggested as the Chairman and Messrs. Baird and Jefferson members of said committee.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the water of the water-works to be conveyed into the hospital was adopted.

Separate resolutions from the Common Council, granting the following licenses, were referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Eastern District, viz:
Stall & Grishaber, coffeehouse on Green st., between Jackson and Hancock;
John Ehrman, coffeehouse on Beargrass street, between Third and Market streets;
August Boldt, tavern, Market street, between Shelby and Campbell;
Wm. O'Brien, coffeehouse, corner Fulton and Preston streets;

Separate resolutions from the Common Council granting the following licenses were referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Western District, viz:
C. B. Foster, transfer of Shaw & Porter's tavern license, corner Sixth and Court Place;
W. Dinkelspiel, transfer of S. J. Frostman's tavern license, corner Fifth and Market streets;
Philip Brackheimer, tavern, Third street, bet. Jefferson and Market streets;
Geo. A. Doernhofer, coffeehouse, Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson streets;
John A. Koerner, coffeehouse, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets;
J. G. Hinn, coffeehouse, corner Fifth and Jefferson streets;

Henry Kreamer, transfer of Chas. Kreamer's coffeehouse license, Water street, between Fourth and Bullitt;
A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to contract for the grading and paving of a portion of the Portland wharf was referred to the Committee on Wharf.

Appointments of the following work were received from the Common Council and severally adopted, viz:
Cistern corner of Buchanan and Main streets, J. S. Applegate contractor;
Cistern corner of Green and Fifth streets, W. R. Gray contractor;

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutter on the north side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

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Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The propeller Herbert arrived yesterday, having brought as a prize a small sloop taken the day before. She is heavily loaded with revolvers, primers, ammunition, (including 1,000 lbs percussion caps,) surgical instruments, medicines, etc. She was worked by three men, one of whom escaped to the Virginia shore. These men were taken prisoners. The sloop is said to have taken on the freight at Washington.

The Herbert shelled the woods and beach near the Rappahannock without discovering any rebels.

The Herald's correspondent sends the following dispatch: A dispatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half-mast from the rebel ramparts.

To-day the rebels at Munson's Hill are practising their artillery in throwing balls and shells into the adjacent houses, compelling the inmates, chiefly women and children, to flee to the woods for safety.

Heavy firing is heard on the Virginia side this morning, but the reports are contradictory concerning it.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Arago has arrived.

An officer of the expedition from Hatteras reports having seen, near Hampton Roads, a large steamer towing what appeared to be a floating battery intended to obstruct communication between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

The Courier des Etats Unis has gone into new hands, and will hereafter advocate rebellion.

Tammany Hall last night elected a full delegation of loyalists to the Syracuse Convention.

The Times' Washington correspondence says it has been determined by the Government to hold the position at Cape Hatteras, although the original intention was to destroy and abandon the work. It will now be made a rendezvous for army and naval forces. This expedition is but the commencement of operations, for which the Navy Department has made ample preparations, and which will be rapidly developed.

HALIFAX, September 3.—The Arabia, from Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown the 25th, has arrived. Sales of cotton on Saturday 30,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closing firm.

Manchester advices are favorable. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions—Small transactions. Consols closed for money at 91 1/2.

Cotton seed is being regularly shipped to India from Suva.

Protestants are to be allowed to open schools in France.

A company of Italian soldiers arriving at Porto Srdale, and while being refreshed, were set upon by the people and a number massacred. The troops retaliated the next day by destroying the whole town; 150 persons were killed.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—John W. Brown, arrested on Saturday, on a charge of selling arms to the rebels, was honorably acquitted this morning, no evidence whatever being against him.

The river has risen fourteen inches; there is now eleven and a half feet in the channel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Mayor of Washington has appointed Jos. H. Bradley Corporation Attorney, in place of James W. Carlyle, resigned.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense Union meeting at Newport, Ky., yesterday. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3. M.—River 3 feet by the metal mark. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

In accordance with general order No. 15, of August 17, 1861, from the headquarters of the army, I hereby assume command of the Potomac, comprising the troops serving in the former departments of Washington and Northern Virginia, in the valley of the Shenandoah, and in the States of Maryland and Delaware. The organization of the command into divisions and brigades will be announced hereafter.

The following officers are attached to the general staff of the army of the Potomac: Major S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. V. Colburn, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector General.

Colonel T. M. Key, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain N. B. Sweitzer, First cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Edward McKee Hudson, Fourteenth infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain L. A. Williams, Tenth infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

Major A. J. Meyer, Signal Officer.

Major Stuart Van Vleet, Chief Quartermaster.

Major H. F. Clarke, Chief Commissary.

Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Medical Director.

Major J. N. Macomb, Chief Topographical Engineer.

Captain C. P. Kingsbury, Chief of Ordnance.

Brigadier General George Stoneman, Volunteer service, Chief of Cavalry.

Brigadier General W. F. Barry, Volunteer service, Chief of Artillery.

George B. McClellan, Major General United States Army.

General McClellan and his staff are busy day and night organizing his command into divisions and brigades. This work is nearly completed, and will be announced in a general order.—N. Y. Herald correspondence.

ONE OF THE WESTERN OBITUARY NOTICES.—Mister Eldarut-Jem bangs, we are sorry to state, has deceased. He departed this life last munday, Jem was generally considered a good fellow. He died at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without any struggle, and such is Life. Tu Da we are as peeper gangs, mighty smart; tu Morrer we are out down like a coumower of the ground. Jem kept a nice store, which his wife now waits on. His vicrohws was numerous to behold. Meny is the things we bot at his growery, and wa are happy to stait to the admirn world that he never cheeted, spehully in the wate of mackerel, whos was nice and smelt sweet, and his survivin wife is the same wa. We never knew him to put sand in his sugar, tho he had a big sandbar in front of his house; nor water in his Lickers, tho the Ohio River runs past his dore. Peco to his remane! He leaves a wife, 8 children, a oow, 4 horses, a growery store, and ether quodrupeds to mourn his loss; but in the splandid lang wide on the polt, his loss is there eternal gane.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Canadian rebellion in 1837, died on last Wednesday, in Toronto.

INSURANCE.

THOS. S. KENNEDY & BRO.,
General Insurance Agents.
OFFICE,
No. 413 SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
OVER MARK & DOWNS.
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Cash Accumulation...\$7,000,000
CONTINENTAL INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital and Surplus...\$936,000
The Policy-Holder participates in the Profit every year.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital...\$800,000
(Organized in the year 1828). The Policy-Holder participates in the Profit every year.
HUMBOLDT FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital...\$200,000
FULTON FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital...\$250,000
INS. CO. OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. Cash Capital...\$200,000
WINCHESTER, VA. \$10,000 on Deposit in Louisville, Ky.
COMMONWEALTH INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF PA., Phila. Cash Capital...\$200,000
HOME INS. CO., New Haven, Conn. Cash Capital...\$200,000
The Policy-Holder participates in the Profit.
INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond. Cash Capital...\$300,000
INSURANCE ON LIVES OF SLAVES offered in any kind of employment.
All Losses promptly adjusted and paid at our office in Louisville.

National Hotel,



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS
Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, convenient to the Railroads, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Postoffice, and places of amusement and within one square of the principal State and National Hotels. The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS—\$1.50 PER DAY. jyl3 ddt

W. H. STOKES,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. W. STOKES),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
(OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE),
No. 435 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Louisville, Ky.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE MY STOCK before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as far as made in person. jyl3 ddt

J. E. MINOTT,
MINOTT, LEWIS & CO.,
Union Planing Works,
TENTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND CHESTNUT
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTORY OF DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, MOLDINGS, MANTLES, &c. All kinds of Dressing, Blipping, Put and Scroll Sawing, Plan, Floor, Molding, &c., done with neatness and dispatch. jyl3 ddt

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS.
F. W. MERZ,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies, Iron Jails, Fire-Proof Safes,
Bank Vaults, Doors, Settees, &c.,
347 GREEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, THIRD DOOR EAST OF NEW POSTOFFICE
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to the citizens of Louisville and his patrons abroad for the liberal encouragement and extensive patronage shown him since he entered into business, and informs them that, by the use of admirably adapted machinery, he is enabled and prepared to do work of every description as per estimate, and at prices as low as the lowest. He hopes, by close application to his business, to be able to do the further patronage he may call upon him for. GRATES, SHUTTERS, BOLTS, &c., for building purposes, made to order at short notice. HOUSE SMITHING done. Specimen Books, containing all latest patterns of Railing, &c., manufactured by me, and a printed list of prices, can be had at my establishment free by mail to any person abroad, and by mail to any person in Louisville. I have also engaged an A. No. 1 Pattern-Maker, and am therefore prepared to suit patrons in making to order any pattern of Railing, &c., to suit their tastes, and I would especially call the attention of architects and builders to this fact. jyl3 ddt

LOUISVILLE IRON RAILING WORKS!
MEAD & BROTHER,
GREEN STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOMHOUSE,
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